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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/524,498	02/14/2005	Peter Rohrig	CU-4061 RJS	6179
26530	7590	01/11/2008	EXAMINER	
LADAS & PARRY LLP 224 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE SUITE 1600 CHICAGO, IL 60604			RODRIGUEZ, RUTH C	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/524,498	ROHRIG, PETER
	Examiner Ruth C. Rodriguez	Art Unit 3677

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 October 2007.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 14 February 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-5 and 7-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cameron (US 5,388,313) in view of Wong (US 6,305,586 B1).

Cameron discloses a U-shaped strap clip (30,40) has two clamping parts (36a, 36b) pivotable relative to each other that are formed by legs of a U-section (30) having cooperating clamping regions (Figs. 2-10). Opposing inner-side surfaces of the clamping regions rest against each other in a closed clamping position of the clip (Figs. 5 and 6). The apex of the U-section is provided as a pivot axis or pivoting region, respectively, for the clamping parts (Figs. 2-10). The clamping regions of the clip are spaced apart in their relaxed open position (Figs. 3 and 4). The U-section comprises a fastening bracket (between 38 and 52) for connecting a strap to the clip. The U-shaped strap clip is a one-piece plastic member (C. 13-22). Cameron fails to disclose that the U-shaped strap clip is a two-component member with a surface of at least one clamping region at least partially consists of a material having a lower hardness than the material of the clamping parts. However, Wong teaches a clip (50) comprising two clamping

parts (64,74) pivotable relative to each other and are formed by legs (60,70) having cooperating clamping region (Figs. 1-17). Each of the clamping parts has a two-component member (60,80 and 70,90) (C. 3, L. 43-50) with a surface of at least one clamping region at least partially consists of a material (80,90) having a lower hardness than the material of the clamping part (C. 3, L. 37-50). The lower hardness material is both resilient and tacky which enhances the retention of a garment clamped between the clamping regions (C. 3, L. 37-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to provide the clamping region with a two-component member with a surface of at least one clamping region at least partially consists of a material having a lower hardness than the material of the clamping parts as taught by Wong in the U-shaped clip disclosed by Cameron since the lower hardness material is both resilient and tacky which enhances the retention of a garment clamped between the clamping region.

Wong also teaches that:

- One clamping region at least partially comprises a surface of the material of lower hardness (C. 3, L. 37-50 and Figs. 1-17).
- At least one clamping region is at least partially formed by a coating of the material of lower hardness (C. 3, L. 37-50 and Figs. 1-17).
- The inner surface of the clamping part in the clamping region is entirely coated with the material of lower hardness (C. 3, L. 37-50 and Figs. 1-17).
- A narrow side rim of the clamping part in the clamping region is at least partially coated with the material of lower hardness (C. 3, L. 37-50 and Figs. 1-17).

Cameron also discloses that:

- A bracket embraces the two clamping parts and is shiftably mounted on the lattes to provide the transition into the clamping position (Figs. 3-10).
- At least one clamping part externally includes at least one wedge-shaped web that widens towards the free end of the clamping part (Figs. 3-10). The web is made of the same material as the U-section (Figs. 3-10).
- Two wedge-shaped webs arranged at the rim side are provided on one clamping part (Figs. 3-10).
- The wedge-shaped webs have a profiled surface (26).

Cameron and Wong fail to disclose that the clamping regions are ovals. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the clamping region being ovals since a change in the shape of a prior art device is a design consideration within the skill of the art. In re Dailey, 357 F.2d 669, 149 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1966). The use of ovals or rectangular is well known in the clip area.

Cameron discloses that the clip is made of a hard synthetic material (C. 4, L. 13-22) and Wong also teaches that the clip is made of a hard synthetic material (C. 3, L. 9-13).

Wong also teaches that a thermoplastic elastomer is provided as the material of lower hardness (C. 3, L. 37-50).

The clip taught by Wong is a two-component piece (Figs. 10-13 and 17).

Cameron discloses that the hard synthetic material is polycarbonate (C. 4, L. 13-22).

3. Claims 1-4 and 6-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cameron (US 5,388,313) in view of Willinger (US 6,306,329 B1).

Cameron discloses a U-shaped strap clip (30,40) has two clamping parts (36a,36b) pivotable relative to each other that are formed by legs of a U-section (30) having cooperating clamping regions (Figs. 2-10). Opposing inner-side surfaces of the clamping regions rest against each other in a closed clamping position of the clip (Figs. 5 and 6). The apex of the U-section is provided as a pivot axis or pivoting region, respectively, for the clamping parts (Figs. 2-10). The clamping regions of the clip are spaced apart in their relaxed open position (Figs. 3 and 4). The U-section comprises a fastening bracket (between 38 and 52) for connecting a strap to the clip. The U-shaped strap clip is a one-piece plastic member (C. 13-22). Cameron fails to disclose that the U-shaped strap clip is a two-component member with a surface of at least one clamping region at least partially consists of a material having a lower hardness than the material of the clamping parts. However, Willinger teaches a U-shaped clip (38) comprising two clamping parts (44,46) pivotable relative to each other that are formed by legs of a U-section (48) having cooperating clamping region (50,54). Opposing inner-side surfaces of the clamping regions rest against each other in a closed clamping position of the clip (Fig. 5). The apex of the U-section is provided as a pivot axis or pivoting region, respectively, for the clamping parts (Figs. 5 and 11). The clamping regions of the clip are spaced apart in their relaxed open position (Fig. 11). The U-shaped pacifier strap

clip is a two-component injection molded member (38,52,56) with a surface (52,56) of at least one clamping region at least partially being made of a material having a lower hardness than the material of the clamping parts (C. 3, L. 39-47). The material of lower hardness improves the grip of the clamping parts (C. 1, L. 43 to C. 2, L. 1-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a two-component injection molded member with a surface of at least one clamping region at least partially being made of a material having a lower hardness than the material of the clamping parts as taught by Willinger in the clip disclosed by Cameron since the material of lower hardness improves the grip of the clamping parts.

Willinger also teaches that:

- One clamping region at least partially comprises a surface of the material of lower hardness (C. 3, L. 39-47).
- At least one clamping region is at least partially formed by a coating of the material of lower hardness (Figs. 3-11).
- The inner surface of the clamping part in the clamping region is entirely coated with the material of lower hardness (Figs. 5, 7 and 11).
- A tooth profile (70) is provided on each one of the inner surfaces of the clamping region (Fig. 9-11). The tooth profiles meshes in the clamping position and at least one tooth profile being made of the material of lower hardness (Fig. 11).

Cameron also discloses that:

- A bracket embraces the two clamping parts and is shiftably mounted on the lattes to provide the transition into the clamping position (Figs. 3-10).
- At least one clamping part externally includes at least one wedge-shaped web that widens towards the free end of the clamping part (Figs. 3-10). The web is made of the same material as the U-section (Figs. 3-10).
- Two wedge-shaped webs arranged at the rim side are provided on one clamping part (Figs. 3-10).
- The wedge-shaped webs have a profiled surface (26).

Cameron and Willinger fail to disclose that the clamping regions are ovals. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the clamping region being ovals since a change in the shape of a prior art device is a design consideration within the skill of the art. In re Dailey, 357 F.2d 669, 149 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1966). The use of ovals or rectangular is well known in the clip area.

Cameron discloses that the clip is made of a hard synthetic material (C. 4, L. 13-22) and the clip taught by Willinger is made of a hard synthetic material (C. 3, L. 39-47).

Willinger also teaches that a thermoplastic elastomer is provided as the material of lower hardness.

The clip taught by Willinger is a two-component injection-molded piece (C. 3, L. 39-47).

Cameron discloses that the hard synthetic material is polycarbonate (C. 4, L. 13-22).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 23 October 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
5. The Applicant argues that Wong and Willinger fail to disclose that the clip is made of a two-component injection molded member. This argument fails to persuade because the method of forming the device is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, this limitation has not been given patentable weight.
6. Additionally, Wong and Willinger disclose that the clip is co-molded and a person of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that injection molding is commonly used for co-molding objects. Wong and Willinger meet the claim limitations since the claims do not include any limitation that excludes the teachings of how Wong or Willinger create co-molded clips that will result in a two-component injection molded member.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ruth C. Rodriguez whose telephone number is (571) 272-7070. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 07:15 - 15:45.

Submissions of your responses by facsimile transmission are encouraged. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-6640.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/RCR/
Ruth C. Rodriguez
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 3677

rcr
January 7, 2008



ROBERT J. SANDY
PRIMARY EXAMINER